

LIBRARY



BOROUGH OF LEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

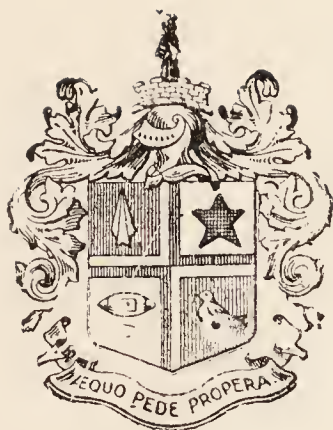
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1937

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.



BOROUGH OF LEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year ending 31st December, 1937

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LEIGH, 1937.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :

Councillor T. R. GREENOUGH, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor W. SEDDON

THE MAYOR (Councillor P. NEWTON, J.P.)

Ald. W. Collier, J.P.	Coun. H. Gough
„ N. Fairhurst, J.P.	„ T. Haseldine
„ W. Grundy, J.P.	„ J. Horrocks, J.P.
„ W. Higenbottam, J.P.	„ T. Hourigan
„ W. Hindley, J.P.	„ S. Leadbetter
Coun. T. Battersby	„ T. Lowe, J.P.
„ P. Gaskell	„ J. L. Prescott, J.P.
	„ R. Starkie, J.P.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE :

Chairman :

Councillor W. KEARNEY

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. LOWE, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor P. NEWTON, J.P.)

Ald. J. Ashworth, M.B.E., J.P.	Councillor T. Hourigan
Alderman N. Fairhurst, J.P.	Councillor S. Leadbetter
Councillor T. Gerrard	Councillor J. Parr
Councillor H. Gough	Councillor J. L. Prescott, J.P.
Councillor T. R. Greenough, J.P.	Councillor R. Starkie, J.P.

Co-opted Members :

The Mayoress (Mrs. Newton)

Mrs. Betton

Mrs. Lowe

Mrs. Fairclough

Mr. H. Warburton

STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer :

V. J. WOODWARD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, Rat Officer :

A. N. NICKLIN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat & Food Inspection

District Sanitary Inspectors :

F. BURGIN, Cert., S.I.B..

H. CLUSKY, Cert, S.I.B.

T. HAILWOOD, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Food Inspection

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss A. B. BELYEA

Miss A. M. BOYDELL

Miss L. M. GOULDEN

Miss D. M. HEXTER

Miss C. A. SMITH

Miss M. SMITH

Senior Clerk : S. CUNNINGHAM.

Clerk-Typist : Miss H. M. DIXON

Clerk-Typist : Miss H. MULROONEY

Junior Clerk : H. BURROW

Veterinary Surgeon : J. HOLT, M.R.C.V.S.

MATERNITY HOME STAFF :

Matron : Miss S. J. STOREY

Sister : Miss A. M. BOARDMAN

Staff Nurses : Miss M. BARKER

„ T. C. HALL (Appointed, Oct., 1937)

„ B. J. HEATHCOTE (Appointed, Jan., 1938)

„ E. B. DALGLEISH (Appointed, Feb., 1938)

„ A. BARKER (Appointed, Mar., 1938)

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES :

Miss A. GIBBON

„ A. McCONNELL

„ E. MAKIN

„ C. J. WILLIAMS

} Appointed, Nov., 1937

Public Health and School Medical Department,
 Town Hall,
 Leigh,
 Lancashire,
 July, 1938.

*To the Chairmen and Members of the Health
 and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.*

Messrs. Chairmen, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1937.

The lateness of its publication is again largely due to the late arrival of the local statistics supplied by the Registrar-General. The Ministry's circular stated that it was anticipated that the vital statistics of the Registrar-General would be available for local Authorities during the latter part of March or early in April. They arrived this year on 14th May. It is obviously impossible to comply with the annually expressed pious hope of the Ministry and the County Medical Officer of Health that Annual Reports should be completed and sent to the proper authorities not later than the middle of May, if the official figures only arrive then.

A considerable section of the Report cannot be completed until these figures arrive and hasty comments written around them are worse than useless. It must be obvious too that in a report of this length considerable time and effort must be spent in the revising of proofs. The only effective remedy would appear to be earlier publication of the official statistics by the Registrar-General.

The health of the inhabitants has been satisfactory on the whole. The birth rate per thousand estimated resident population has increased from 12.8 in 1936 to 13.5 in 1937. The death rate is slightly higher than last year. The infant mortality rate has shown an appreciable lowering from 80 to 70 per thousand live births. Three deaths of mothers were attributed to childbirth compared with four during 1936.

Activities under the Housing Acts continued during the year. Representations in respect of 78 houses in 15 areas were made, and clearance orders were all subsequently confirmed by the Minister of Health. Fifty-nine houses were completely reconditioned, and much time was expended by the Sanitary Staff in the measurement of houses for permitted numbers.

The Maternity Home is rapidly becoming a most popular place, and the Matron and Staff are deserving of praise for the admirable work performed.

My thanks are also due to the Staff of the department for their willing assistance, and to the Voluntary Workers at the Welfare Centres for their valuable help.

I desire also to record my appreciation of the support of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees which has always been so readily forthcoming.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

W. AULAY McLENNAN.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Part I. Statistics and Social Conditions	9
Part II. General Provision of Health Services	19
Part III. Sanitary Circumstances	27
Part IV. Housing	45
Part V. Inspection and Supervision of Food	57
Part VI. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases	67
Part VII. Maternity and Child Welfare	81
Part VIII. Health Education	99



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b2972689x>

PART I

STATISTICS

AND

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Borough covers an area of 6359 acres.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population at mid-year 1937, was 46,100. This is an increase of 560 on his estimated figure for mid-year 1936, which was 45,540. In this connection it is interesting to note that the population of the Borough at the Census of 1931 was 45,317. The density of population per acre is 7.24.

Population (Census 1921)	45,532
„ (Census 1931)	45,317
„ (Registrar-General's estimate, 1932)	45,460
„ („ „ „ 1933)	45,190
„ („ „ „ 1934)	45,420
„ („ „ „ 1935)	45,240
„ („ „ „ 1936)	45,540
„ („ „ „ 1937)	46,100

The number of inhabited houses in the town at the end of 1937 according to the Rate Books was 13,631. The rateable value is £235,537 and the sum represented by a penny rate £981.

The following table shows estimated population, the number of inhabited houses and the average number of persons per house for the years given.

	<i>Population.</i>	<i>No. of Inhabited Houses.</i>	<i>Average per house.</i>
1921	45,532	9,401	4.95
1931	45,317	11,051	4.14
1932	45,460	11,137	4.08
1933	45,190	11,600	3.89
1934	45,420	11,792	3.91
1935	45,240	12,211	3.7
1936	45,540	13,100	3.4
1937	46,100	13,631	3.38

At 31st December, 1937 the Corporation owned 2,504 houses, and more were in course of erection.

The inhabitants are largely of the working class, coal mining employing the largest number of any single occupation. This is closely followed by textile workers.

The percentage of insured persons unemployed in December, 1937 was 11.36, whereas in December, 1936, it was 13.3 per cent.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Total.	Male.	Female.	
Live Births	Legitimate ...	607 ..	327 ...	280
	Illegitimate ...	19 ...	7 ...	12
	Total	626	334	292
Still-births ...	28	18	10	Birth Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 13.5
Deaths ...	668	349	319	Rate per 1000 total (live and still-births) births ... 42
				Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 14.4

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :

	Deaths	Rate per 1000 total live and still births
Puerperal Sepsis.....	Nil	
Other puerperal Causes.....	3	
Total.....	3	4.58

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	70
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	69
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	105
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	78
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	3

It will be observed that there has been an increase in Births, the number of births being 626, compared with 586 last year.

The crude death rate is 14.4 per thousand of the estimated resident population, but when this is corrected and adjusted by making allowance for the age and sex distribution of the population, it becomes comparable with the death rate of the country as a whole, or with the death rate of any other area. This standardised death rate, as it is then termed, is 17.1 per 1,000 estimated population for Leigh Borough.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the figures for 1937, for 1936, and the mean of the five years 1932 — 1936.

	Per 1000 estimated population.				Rate of Deaths under 1 yr per 1000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respirat'y Tub'cul's's	Death Rate from Cancer	
Mean of 5 years — 1932 — 1936.....	13.9	12.9	0.48	1.34	76
1936	12.8	13.3	0.48	1.31	80
1937	13.5	14.4	0.52	1.69	70
Increase or decrease in 1937 on 5 years Average 1932 - 1936.	—0.4	+ 1.5	+0.04	+ 0.35	—6
Increase or decrease in 1937 on 1936.	+0.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.04	+ 0.38	+10

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1937.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
1. Typhoid fever, etc.....	—	—	—
2. Measles.....	1	1	2
3. Scarlet fever.....	1	—	1
4. Whooping Cough.....	1	—	1
5. Diphtheria.....	4	6	10
6. Influenza.....	26	13	39
7. Encephalitis Lethargica.....	—	—	—
8. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	—	1	1
9. Respiratory tuberculosis.....	14	10	24
10. Other tuberculosis.....	1	1	2
11. Syphilis.....	—	—	—
12. General paralysis of insane, etc.....	1	—	1
13. Cancer.....	40	38	78
14. Diabetes.....	4	1	5
15. Cerebral haemorrhage.....	26	20	46
16. Heart disease.....	51	53	104
17. Aneurysm.....	1	—	1
18. Other circulatory diseases.....	22	20	42
19. Bronchitis.....	20	24	44
20. Pneumonia (all forms).....	22	15	37
21. Other respiratory diseases.....	3	5	8
22. Peptic ulcer.....	1	2	3
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years).....	2	1	3
24. Appendicitis.....	—	4	4
25. Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	—
26. Other liver diseases.....	1	3	4
27. Other digestive diseases	7	3	10
28. Nephritis.....	16	9	25
29. Puerperal sepsis.....	—	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes.....	—	3	3
31. Congenital causes, etc.....	17	11	28
32. Senility.....	19	33	52
33. Suicide.....	5	5	10
34. Other violence.....	15	7	22
35. Other defined causes.....	21	25	46
36. Ill defined causes.....	7	5	12
TOTALS	349	319	668

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1937.

	Birth-rate per 1,000 total population.		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 live Births.	
	Live Births	Still Births.	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
Leigh 	13·5	0·60	17·1 ~~14·4~~	0·00	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·02	0·21	0·69	4·8	70
England and Wales 	14·9	0·60	12·4	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·01	0·04	0·07	0·54	5·8	58
125 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) 	14·9	0·67	12·5	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·45	7·9	62
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Adjusted Populations 25,000—50,000) ..	15·3	0·64	11·9	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·42	3·2	55
London 	13·3	0·54	12·3	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·05	0·52	12·0	60

The following table gives the chief causes of death :—

Causes of death	Males	Females	Total	% of total deaths
Heart disease.....	51	53	104	15.5
Cancer.....	40	38	78	11.7
Senility	19	33	52	8.4
Bronchitis.....	20	24	44	7.1
Cerebral haemorrhage.....	26	20	46	6.9
Other circulatory diseases.....	22	20	42	6.8
Influenza	26	13	39	6.3
Pneumonia.....	22	15	37	6.0
Congenital Debility.....	17	11	28	4.5
Premature Eirths.....				
Congenital Malformations.....				
Nephritis.....	16	9	25	4.0
Respiratory tuberculosis.....	14	10	24	3.9

The percentage of deaths attributed to Heart Disease has fallen slightly from 17.9 in 1936 to 15.5 in 1937. The same remark applies to Cerebral Haemorrhage. Cancer, however, has increased to 11.7 per cent. of all deaths (9.8 last year) and now takes second place in the table whereas it formerly occupied third. Cancer has been responsible for 18 more deaths this year than last.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age which occurred during the year was 44, giving a rate per 1,000 live births of 70. This compares very favourably with last year when the rate was 80.

Of the infant deaths, 28 could be ascribed to Congenital causes such as prematurity, congenital weakness and congenital malformations.

Twenty-five infant deaths occurred during the first month of life. This gives a neo-natal death rate of 40 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the causes of infant deaths.

Cause of Death	From Birth to 1 month (neo-natal deaths)	From 1 month to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.).....	—	3	3
2. Specific Infectious Diseases.....	—	2	2
3. Other Infective Conditions. Broncho-pneumonia, Bronchitis etc.....	—	11	11
4. Non-Infective Conditions.....	2	1	3
5. Congenital Malformations (Spina bifida, meningocele, etc.)	1	1	2
6. Obstetrical Injuries.....	1	—	1
7. Serious Accidents.....	1	—	1
8. Unknown Causes			
Prematurity	13	1	14
Other conditions.....	7	—	7
	25	19	44

There occurred three maternal deaths during the year, all being ascribed to puerperal causes other than sepsis. There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis.

The causes of death were certified as follows :—

Syncope.....	1
Puerperal Eclampsia.....	1
Toxaemia of Pregnancy.....	1

One of the deaths occurred at home, and the remaining two at the Infirmary and St. Mary's Hospital. The circumstances of all the deaths were investigated by the Medical Officer of Health.

The total puerperal mortality rate for 1937 for Leigh is 4.58 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, and the corresponding figure for England and Wales for 1937 is 3.11 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

PART II.

GENERAL PROVISION
OF
HEALTH SERVICES.

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Office Held</i>
William Aulay	M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.)	Medical Officer of Health
McLennan	D.P.H. (Vict.). Cert. in School Hygiene. Cert. in Factory Hygiene (Vict.)	School Medical Officer. Medical Officer, Maternity Home. Medical Supervisor of Midwives.
Vivian J. Woodward	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Liv.)	Assist. Medical Officer of Health. Assist. School Medical Officer.
Miss A. M. Paterson	L.D.S. (Vict.)	School Dental Officer.
Arthur N. Nicklin	Cert. R. San. I. Cert. Meat & Food Inspection	Senior Sanitary Inspector. Inspector under Housing Acts. Inspector of Canal Boats. Rat Officer. Inspec- tor under Shops Acts.
Frank Burgin	Cert. S.I.B.	District Sanitary Inspector. Inspector under Housing Acts. Inspector under Shops Acts.
Harry Clusky	Cert. S.I.B.	do.
Thomas Hailwood	Cert. S.I.B. Cert. Meat and Food Inspection	do.
Amy B. Belyea	State Cert. Midwife. Cert. R.S.I.	Health Visitor. School Nurse. Infant Life Pro- tection Visitor.
Alice M. Boydell	State Registered Nurse. State Certified Midwife. Cert. Q.V.J.I.	do.
Lily M. Goulden	State Registered Nurse. State Certified Midwife.	do.
Doris M. Hexter	State Registered Nurse. State Certified Midwife. Cert. of R.S.I. for Health Visitors.	do.
Constance A. Smith.	State Registered Nurse. Fever Training	do.
Mary Smith.	State Certified Midwife.	do.

The Clerical Staff consists of :

Sydney Cunningham, *Senior Clerk* ; Hilda M. Dixon *Clerk-typist*
 Harry Burrow, *Junior Clerk*. Helen Mulrooney, *Clerk-typist* ;

They are engaged jointly in Health, Maternity and Child Welfare
 and School Medical Work.

MATERNITY HOME STAFF.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Office held</i>
S. J. Storey.	State Registered Nurse State Certified Midwife	Matron. Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives
A. M. Boardman.	do.	Sister.
M. Barker.	do.	Staff Nurse.
L. Barnes.	do.	Staff Nurse. (Resigned Sept., 1937).
T. C. Hall.	do.	Staff Nurse. (Appointed Oct., 1937)
B. J. Heathcote.	do.	Staff Nurse. (Appointed Jan., 1938)
E. B. Dalgleish.	do.	Staff Nurse. (Appointed Feb., 1938)
A. Barker.	do.	Staff Nurse. (Appointed Mar., 1938)
A. McConnell.	do.	Municipal Midwife. (Appointed Nov. 1937)
C. J. Williams.	do.	Municipal Midwife. (Appointed Nov. 1937)
A. Gibbon	State Certified Midwife	Municipal Midwife. (Appointed Nov. 1937)
E. Makin.	do.	Municipal Midwife. (Appointed Nov. 1937)

SPECIALIST AND CONSULTANT OFFICERS.

F. Pearce Sturm.	M.D., M.Ch. (Aberd.)	Aural & Operative Surgeon
K. V. Bailey	M.D., Ch.B. (Vict.) M.R.C.P.	Obstetric & Puerperal Pyrexia Consultant.
James Holt	M.R.C.V.S.	Veterinary Surgeon.
Mrs. Dickinson.	Trained Nurse.	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia Nurse.

2. LABORATORY ARRANGEMENTS.

Bacteriological examinations are done by the Pathological Department of Wigan Royal Infirmary, and the arrangements are satisfactory. A telephonic communication in the case of positive results is made to this department and to the medical practitioner concerned. A report on every examination is made to the Medical Officer.

EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING 1937

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total</i>
Throat Swabs.....	60	322	382
Blood Test.....	—	1	1

Diphtheria antitoxin and swabs are supplied by the Corporation, and general practitioners are encouraged to keep several swabs in their possession, and at least one phial of antitoxic serum. Stress is laid on the early administration of antiserum even in doubtful cases.

Sputa from cases or suspected cases of tuberculosis are generally sent for examination by the Tuberculosis Officer.

Water samples are submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination to Manchester University Public Health Laboratory.

3.—AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS.

(a) For non-infectious and accident cases. Four motor ambulances are provided by the Local Authority and are housed at the Fire Station. Residents are removed free within the borough and to a distance up to 15 miles, if being conveyed to a Hospital, Infirmary or Nursing Home. The service is satisfactory in all respects.

(b) Maternity cases, excepting puerperal pyrexia cases, are removed in the motor ambulances of the Corporation.

(c) Infectious cases are removed to the Isolation Hospital, at Astley, by the ambulances of the Leigh Joint Hospital Board. These are housed at the Isolation Hospital.

4.—NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General*.—This is chiefly provided by the local nursing association which employs three nurses. They do not nurse infectious disease, nor do they act as midwives, nor maternity nurses. They attend patients on the request of the medical practitioners.

(b) *Infectious Disease*.—The Health Nurses give assistance in the home nursing of cases of measles and whooping-cough. Their services are sought by general practitioners in cases of ophthalmia neonatorum, and by frequent visiting and attention and by giving preference to these cases they render signal service. When the nursing of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia is done in the home, the services of a special nurse are employed.

(c) *Maternity*.—Maternity nursing in the home is done by four Municipal Midwives who reside at the Firs Maternity Home. There are also eleven independent midwives who practise in the Borough area.

5.—CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) *Child Welfare Centres.* :

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Day and Hour</i>	<i>In attendance</i>
Stone House	Mon. 2—4 p.m.	Medical Officer, Nurses Belyea & C. Smith
St. Helens Rd.	Weekly.	Voluntary helper : Mrs. Hindley.
Coal Pit Lane	Wed. 2—3.30 p.m.	Assist. Med. Officer.
Westleigh.	Weekly.	Nurse M. Smith. Voluntary helper: Mrs. Corrie.
Nangreaves St.	Wed. 2—3.30 p.m.	Assist. Medical Officer,
Firs Lane.	Weekly.	Nurse Goulden. Voluntary helper: Mrs. Fishwick
Chapel Street.	Thurs. 2—4 p.m.	Medical Officer, Nurse Hexter.
Boundary Street.	Weekly.	Voluntary Helper : Mrs. McLennan.

(b) *Pre-natal and Post-natal clinics*

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Day and Hour</i>	<i>In attendance</i>
Stone House,	Mon. 2—4 p.m.	Assistant Medical Officer.
St. Helen's Rd.	Weekly.	Municipal Midwife.
Maternity Home,	Wed. 3.30—5 p.m.	Assistant Medical Officer.
Firs Lane.	Weekly.	Matron of Home.
Stone House,	Wed. 2 p.m.	Nurse McConnell.
St. Helen's Rd.	Weekly.	
Coal Pit Lane.	Tues. 2 p.m.	Nurse Makin.
	Weekly.	
Nangreaves Street.	Thurs. 2 p.m.	Nurse Gibbon.
	Weekly.	
Chapel Street.	Fri. 2 p.m.	Nurse Williams.
	Weekly.	

(c) *School Clinics*

Minor ailments clinics are held at each of the four centres every morning. The dental Clinic at Stone House is open daily. An Inspection clinic is held weekly at Stone House. Among special clinics, there are an Artificial Sunlight Clinic twice weekly at Stone House, an Ophthalmic Clinic weekly, an Aural Clinic weekly and an Operative Clinic which is held weekly if necessary. An Anti-diphtheria Immunization Clinic is held weekly or as often as required.

(d) Tuberculosis Dispensary

The Tuberculosis Service is under the Control of the Lancashire County Council, and the dispensary at 13 Church Street is open on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 a.m., and on the second Thursday of each month at 6.30 p.m. for patients who are working.

(e) Orthopaedic Clinic

The Lancashire County Council Orthopaedic Clinic at Tyldesley is available for use for borough cases. Facilities for prolonged hospital treatment are available at the County Orthopaedic Hospital at Biddulph, and for short period indoor treatment at Ancoats Hospital, Manchester.

6.—HOSPITALS. PUBLIC and VOLUNTARY.

The Municipal Maternity Home has eighteen beds for Maternity cases ; at Leigh Infirmary there are three beds for Maternity cases, and six beds are available at the Public Assistance Institution, just outside the borough boundary.

The only voluntary hospital in the borough area is the Leigh Infirmary. Accommodation for children is available, there being 24 beds or cots. Children are also sent to the Manchester Children's Hospital.

The Local Authority has no arrangement with any hospital, but contributes freely to the Manchester & Salford hospitals and the local infirmary.

PART III

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES.

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

This is derived from the Liverpool Corporation's Water Works at Rivington. There is a service reservoir at Westhoughton which can hold one day's supply. The water is satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

During the year samples of water were taken for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Water Engineer, Mr. F. Bowen, M.Sc., in the sampling and the scrutinizing of reports on samples, chemical samples being taken every alternate month by the Water Department and samples for bacteriological examination being taken every intermediate alternate month by the Health Department.

The water in the swimming baths of the Corporation is also kept under supervision. Periodic chemical and bacteriological examinations are made. The results on each occasion have been satisfactory.

2.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The relatively flat nature of the district makes the sewerage problem a difficult one. Only the minimum permissible amount of fall can be given to the sewers and in exceptional downfalls of rain there is occasionally in parts of the town a failure on the part of the sewers, with consequent flooding. Mining subsidence also affects the sewerage system. The sewage is treated by the Leigh and Atherton Joint Sewerage Board, by means of bacterial filter beds. The effluent is satisfactory.

3.—RIVERS AND STREAMS

The district is drained by the river Glaze and its tributaries, all running in a southerly direction and emptying into the Manchester Ship Canal. All the streams are very tortuous, and the water slow running. Coal-mining subsidence has further interfered with the flow. The effect of the work of straightening and deepening the streams carried out during the last few years is already apparent in the diminution of flooding of the low-lying parts.

During the month of June, representations had to be made to the neighbouring urban district of Westhoughton on account of the gross pollution by sewage of Hall Lee and Westleigh Brooks. The pollution was due to the fact that additions and alterations were taking place at the Westhoughton sewage disposal works.

4.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. (Dwelling Houses).

Water closets have now been provided to all houses where a water supply and sewer exist. There are still a large number of waste water closets in the borough. However, two of these were converted to fresh water closets during the year.

Fresh water closets.....	12,628
Waste Water Closets.....	785
Privies (No water supply nor sewer).....	63
Pail closets (No water supply nor sewer) —	8

The Council has recently approved a Scheme under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the replacement of closets other than water closets by water closets. In approved cases the Corporation will pay one half of the cost of such conversions.

Conversions.		During 1937	During 1932-36
Number of privy closets	{ To fresh W.C.'s.....	—	4
	{ To waste W.C.'s.....	—	—
	{ To pails, etc.....	—	2
Number of pail closets.	{ To fresh W.C.'s.....	1	—
	{ To waste W.C.'s.....	—	—
Number of waste W.C.'s to fresh W.C.'s.....		2	55
Number of houses, at which movable Ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles.....		—	3221

5.—PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Street scavenging, and the collection and disposal of house refuse are undertaken by the Cleansing Committee, and I am indebted to the Cleansing Superintendent for the following figures.

Number of movable Ashbins.....	14,200
Number of dry Ashpits (excluding middens)...	3,625
Ashbins emptied.....	717,409
Ashpits emptied.....	158
Refuse dealt with at Destructor.....	386 tons
Refuse delivered to tips.....	10,190 tons

Dry house refuse is collected by horsedrawn containers (Pagefield System), and refuse from earth closets and privies by motor wagon. Dry house refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping and the refuse from privies by incineration. Cesspools are cleansed by motor gully emptier, and their contents distributed on farm land.

6.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

(a) **Summary of Inspections.**

In connection with Infectious Diseases (a) Primary	....	324
(b) Re-visits	....	123
Slaughter-houses	....	1256
Piggeries	....	120
Dairies and Cowsheds	....	412
Milk Shops	....	64
Bakehouses	....	129
Common Lodging-houses	....	12
Houses let in lodgings	....	13
Vans and Tents	....	40
Offensive Trades	....	29
Factories	....	67
Workshops	....	77
Butchers' Shops	....	302
Schools	....	39
Food premises (including Ice Cream Makers)	....	44
Canal Boats	....	41
Houses inspected :—		
(a) For Nuisances	....	1563
(b) Under Housing Acts (excluding (a) )	....	390
Re-visits (a) For Nuisances	....	5187
„ (b) Under Housing Acts (excluding (a) )	....	1696
Visits for other causes	....	1777
Interviews	....	1193

(b) **Defects or Nuisances found.**

Drains and gullies	....	78
Roofs and chimneys	....	550
Eaves and downspouts	....	350
Walls	....	1088
Windows and frames	....	1032
Doors and frames	....	322
Floors	....	1528
Paving, channelling and Yards	....	388
Closets	....	330
Sinks and sink pipes	....	615
Plaster work	....	1907
Foodstores	....	149
Ashbins	....	46
Other defects	....	1548

(c) **Notices Served.**

(a) Informal	....	....	....	....	....	....	605
(b) Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	....	219

(d) **Result.**

Number of Defects dealt with	....	....	....	....	9931
„ „ „ abated after statutory notice				....	1219
„ „ „ „ „ informal notice	....			....	8026

7.—SHOPS.

During the year 174 primary and re-inspections were made.

The following table shows the action taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

<i>Infringement of Act</i>	<i>Action taken</i>	<i>Result</i>
No suitable or sufficient sanitary accommodation.	Notices served in five cases.	Suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation provided.
No washing facilities.	Notices served in three cases.	Facilities provided.
No facilities for maintaining a suitable and sufficient temperature.	Notices served in five cases.	Facilities provided.

One shopkeeper was prosecuted under the Shops Act, 1934, for failing to keep the records required under the Act, and a conviction resulted.

8.—SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are approximately forty-seven factory and works chimneys in the area, and during the year 141 observations have been made of these. Each observation was of half an hour's duration.

According to a local bye-law the emission of black smoke from a chimney other than that of a dwelling-house for a period of more than 2 minutes in the aggregate within any continuous half hour is deemed to be a nuisance.

On 14 occasions chimneys were observed to emit smoke of such a character and density and during such a period, as to be a nuisance. In all these instances informal notices were sent to the offenders.

9.—SWIMMING BATHS.

The Corporation own the only Swimming Baths in the area. There are two pools. Recent bacteriological and chemical examination of the water proved it to be satisfactory.

10.—SCHOOLS

In my report for the year 1935, I dealt very fully with the conditions existing at each individual school in the borough, and I demonstrated that, from a hygienic point of view, several of the schools fell far short of modern standards.

It is exceedingly gratifying to report that the Managers of non-provided schools are continuing their efforts to bring their school premises up to a higher hygienic standard.

The past year has been marked by many improvements. Playgrounds have been paved in several instances, and new staffrooms have been provided in Bedford C.E. and Butts C.E. schools, although in the former case the room is not entirely satisfactory.

The sanitary accommodation has also undergone revision in notable instances, and the managers of Butts C.E. and Plank Lane Methodist Schools must be complimented in this respect.

However, some schools still lag behind modern requirements and their defects are detailed in the following pages. The record of improvements should be compared with this section of the 1935 report. All the improvements carried out were strongly recommended in that report.

It is regretted that several schools still have the trough closet system, and it is desirable in the interests of hygiene that these should be replaced by water-closets of the independently flushed type.

Leigh C.E.

The classrooms in the Infant School are capable of immediate conversion to the Open Air type. Some windows, however, have broken cords and cannot be opened.

Paper towels are used exclusively in the Infant School and in the Junior School they are used as supplementary to roller towels.

Roller towels are still used in the senior School but paper ones are to be requisitioned.

The pressure in the drinking fountains in Junior and Senior Schools is inadequate.

The boys' urinals in all three schools are not automatically flushed.

St. John's C.E.

There is no staffroom nor sanitary accommodation for the staff, and only two washbowls are provided for the children.

Additional hoppers are required to the windows in each classroom, and the artificial lighting of the rooms is reported to be poor.

The spouting of both the school building and urinals is defective, and the boundary wall requires attention.

Bedford C.E.

A new staffroom with a washbowl and W.C. adjoining has been built in the Infant School during the past year. Additional hopper windows have been provided in the classrooms as recommended.

The Junior School has been similarly improved and the classroom occupied by Standard 1 no longer communicates with the boiler room below.

The staffroom provided for the Junior school Staff cannot be regarded as satisfactory since it has no direct external lighting nor ventilation.

Butts C.E.

In the Infant School notable improvements have been made in the past year.

A new staffroom with W.C. and washbowl adjoining has been provided. The cloak room has been enlarged and the distance between the hooks increased, but there is still a shortage of hooks. Additional washbowls have also been provided.

The W.C. accommodation has been reconstructed. There are now three new W.C's for the infant boys and an automatically flushed urinal.

Similar improvements have been made in the Junior School.

A new staffroom with W.C. and washbowl adjoining has been provided and also new hopper windows in the class rooms, excepting classroom 4a. There are exhausts to the hot water heating system in several rooms, and as these occasionally spout hot water, it is desirable that the piping should be carried outside.

The deficiency in wash bowls has been made good, one new one for the girls and three for the boys having been provided. This brings the total in each case to four. A new automatically flushed urinal has been built for the boys.

There is still a shortage of hooks in the boys' cloakroom ; the vent shaft to the inspection chamber of the boys' W.C's requires raising and a portion of the playground is in a rough and dangerous condition.

The managers are to be congratulated on the improvements carried out.

St. Peter's C.E.

No staff room is provided in the Infant Department.

The playground used by Infants and Junior Girls is now completely paved. The closet accommodation for the Infants and Junior Girls' is of the trough type and the Infant boys' urinal is not yet provided with flushing apparatus.

Paper towels are provided in the Infant School.

In the Junior School some reorganisation of rooms has taken place during the year, and this has made for considerable improvement. The hall and adjacent small classroom have now been made into two large classrooms. A new hall has been formed from another classroom and the entrance corridor. Hoppers to the bases of the windows would be an improvement in most classrooms. There is at present no staffroom nor satisfactory sanitary accommodation for the staff, but both are under consideration. The boys' playground is now paved with cement flags completing the necessary yard paving.

The closet accommodation for both boys and girls is of the trough type and the boys' urinal has no flushing system.

Westleigh C.E.

There is one room in the Infant Department capable of immediate conversion to an open air class room and a staffroom with W.C. and washbowl adjoining is provided in this department.

Individual towels and soap are used and four washhand basins are provided.

There is no flushing apparatus to the boys' urinal.

In the Junior Department a staff room and headmaster's room are provided with W.C. accommodation for both male and female staff.

The temperature of the schoolrooms appears to be high and no thermometers are provided.

The cement rendering of the boys' urinal is defective.

Pennington C.E.

Plans have already been passed for considerable structural alterations to this school.

A staff room with suitable sanitary accommodation is to be built, with new cloakrooms and new sanitary accommodation for the scholars. There is little point in detailing a considerable number of defects since they are so soon to be remedied.

St. Joseph's R.C.

In the Infant Department the temperature of the rooms was found to be too high and the provision of hopper inlets at the bases of existing windows would effect a great improvement.

There is no staffroom, and the three washbowls for the children are insufficient.

There are still three trough closets and the Infant boys' urinal is not automatically flushed.

During the year the defective floors of a classroom and passage have been repaired and an additional clothes rack provided.

In the girls' department the walls of the school building require pointing, and the air grids are corroded and need replacing. The temperature of the classrooms is somewhat high and hopper inlet windows would be a great improvement. Additional windows are required to rooms Senior II and Senior III.

A staffroom with washbowl and W.C. adjoining is provided

The girls' cloakroom near the entrance gates is unsuitable, and further conversion of the girls' closet accommodation to the separately flushed type is desirable.

In the boys' school the walls require pointing, the air grids need replacing, and the external woodwork and spouting is defective. The partition between rooms three and four requires to be extended to the ceiling, and additional hopper windows would be an advantage as the temperature of the classrooms is rather high.

No staffroom is provided nor satisfactory sanitary accommodation for the staff.

The urinal is not effectively screened, and the closets are of the trough type, there being no seats to two of them.

A towel is now provided for each class. This is some improvement, but more washbowls are still required.

Plank Lane R.C.

In the last year the playground has been paved with concrete flags making a great improvement. Some of the gullies in the boys' playground, however, are deep and dangerous and without grids to cover them.

In the infants' department two classes are separated by a five foot screen only. The girls' cloakroom is unsatisfactory as it has no external lighting nor ventilation, and it is difficult to imagine that the plans for this alteration were passed by the Board of Education. I have previously commented on this cloakroom and it is a glaring example of the most unhygienic practice.

The boys' and girls' closets are of the trough type and while the girls' closets are individually flushed, this advantage is wasted with this type of convenience.

The infants' accommodation is of the pedestal W.C. type.

There is no automatic flushing to the boys' or infant boys' urinal.

The staffroom still retains its undesirable feature of having the closet compartment opening directly off it. It is to be regretted that such a violation of hygienic standards should have been sanctioned by the Board of Education or that an architect should have designed it !

XII Apostles R C.

A staffroom with W.C. and washbowl adjoining is provided and the scholars have individual towels.

The school is now in a satisfactory condition following improvements of two years ago except that the boys' urinals for both infants and senior departments are not provided with flushing apparatus.

The school is heated by slow combustion stoves.

The temporary classroom in the Church building is spacious but the natural lighting is inadequate.

King Street Methodist.

In both departments additional hopper inlets are a necessity in most classrooms. The heads of the staircases in the Junior School are worn and the classroom floors in several places require renewal.

The closets are on the trough system and the flushing of the boys' urinal is not automatic.

Bedford Methodist.

In the Infant department additional hopper inlets are required. Side shields to existing opening lights in the babies room would also be an improvement and prevent draughts.

In the Junior School additional hopper inlets are also required to all rooms, and the floor of the hall needs attention.

The closet accommodation is of the trough type. The infant boys' urinal is in the same enclosure as the girls' closets and the pointing is very defective.

Butts Methodist.

The sanitary accommodation at this school is of the trough pattern, and the number of closets is scarcely sufficient. The cloakroom is not suitable. Permanent facilities are sadly lacking, one washbowl being provided for girls and one washbowl and one sink for boys. The boys' washbowl is in a closet compartment! About six basins are required for the girls and four for the boys. The taps in the washbowls and sink referred to above form the only sources of drinking water, and their situation in the closet blocks is far from satisfactory.

The temperature in the rooms appeared rather high at the time of visit, and although the afternoon interval was in progress no flushing of the schoolrooms was being done. The provision of efficient air inlets in the classrooms is to be recommended.

Westleigh Methodist.

The boys' playground is now satisfactorily paved, but repairs to the fabric of the building are required and are understood to be contemplated.

The ventilation is not satisfactory, the temperature of rooms being rather high, viz. : 68 degrees F.

A staffroom is provided with W.C. and washbowl adjoining.

Plank Lane Methodist.

Considerable improvement has been made to this school. The boys' playground has been paved with cement flags. The girls' and infants' playground has been partially paved. A sett roadway has been constructed and an area near the infants' classroom has been cement flagged, part, however, is still unpaved and this playground cannot be considered satisfactory.

One sink and three washbowls have been provided in the Junior Mixed cloakroom.

Four new separate washdown W.C's have been provided for the boys and four for the girls and infants, replacing trough closets. An automatic flushing system has been fitted to the boys' urinals.

There is no staffroom and the teachers' W.C. is in the building housing the girls' and infants' W.C.

The re-arrangement of classrooms as suggested has considerably improved the accommodation, and the infants' room is now the brightest in the school.

The Managers are to be complimented on the efforts they have made, and their willingness to co-operate with the department in the improvement of their building has been a source of pleasure.

Sacred Heart R.C.

Fixed hopper inlets at the bases of the windows would effect an improvement throughout the school. In two cases classes share one large room, separation by means of a five foot partition being all that exists. These rooms are easily capable of division into two classrooms. The two staffrooms both have closets which open directly off the staff-room ; this could be easily remedied.

The ceiling and walls of the girls' staircase require a certain amount of replastering and decoration. Additional washbowls are required in the girls' cloakroom, and one towel for each cloakroom is inadequate.

The trough closets are unsatisfactory. There are no doors to the boys' closets, three were missing from the girls,' and five were hanging by one hinge.

Central Council Senior.

The provision of hopper inlets to the bases of existing windows generally would be an improvement. Paper towels are provided.

Re-decoration of the ground floor rooms, head's room and staff-rooms has been done since the last report, and the outside wall has been pointed where necessary.

The water pressure to the washbowls and the W.C's is still very poor.

Windermere Road Council Infants'.

Hopper inlets would be an improvement as the temperature of the classrooms was found to be rather high.

Manchester Road Senior School.

This school is practically all that modern requirements could desire in a teaching institution. The drying rooms for clothes have heating, but no pegs or racks for clothes. I commented on this lack two years ago !

Westleigh Council School.

This is a modern senior school and is all that a school should be.

11.—RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The Annual Report of the Rat Officer for the year under review shows that 366 visits were paid to infested premises and a total of 2,360 rats destroyed. The services of three expert rat catchers are available to the public, the Council providing each with two dog licences, three ferrets and the requisite netting.

National Rat Week (November 1st to 6th) was utilized in an endeavour to emphasize the responsibility of the public and to disseminate information regarding measures for rat destruction and the protection of buildings from these pests. Articles in the local press, posters, and pamphlets were all employed in the effort. Pamphlets with accompanying circular letters were sent to farmers, occupiers of bakehouses, factories, and premises which by reason of the trade carried on were likely to encourage or harbour rats and mice.

12.—CANAL BOATS.

The number of boats on the register at the end of the year, which could reasonably be believed to be in use, or available for use, was 22. Forty-one boats were inspected during the year, and there were five infringements of the Canal Boats Acts, and the regulations thereunder. The contraventions were immediately remedied on the owners attention being called to them.

13.—FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces. (Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories..... (Including Factory Laundries).	66	6	Nil
Workshops..... (Includ. Workshop Laundries).	71	Nil	Nil
Workplaces..... (Other than Outworkers' premises).	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total.....	137	6	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remed'd (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness.....	17	17	—	—
Want of ventilation.....	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding.....	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances.....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient.....	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable & defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences.....	1	1	—	—
Total.....	21	21	—	—

14.—PRIVATE AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

Name of Act.	Date of Adoption.
Leigh Corporation Act 1903	... September, 1903
Private Street Works Act, 1892	... 30th July, 1895
Libraries Act, 1892	... 27th September, 1892
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 :	
Parts II and III.	... 26th April, 1892
Part IV.	... 9th November, 1900
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ..	14th October, 1902
Museum and Gymnasiums Act, 1891	... 11th March, 1902
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 :	By Order of the Local Government Board, dated 1st May, 1913, which Order repealed the fol- lowing Sections of the Leigh Corporation Act, 1903 : Sections, 151, 167 (so far as relates to Sec. 34 of the Act of 1907), 210, 211 and 212.
Part II., Sections 22, 30 and 33	
Part X., Sections 94 and 95	
Leigh Corporation Act, 1920	...
Public Health Act, 1925 :	
Part II.	... 19th April, 1926
Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926	... 16th May, 1927
Public Health Acts. (Amendment) Act, 1907 :	By Order of the Secretary of State, dated 20th May, 1913.
Part VII., Sections 85 and 86	
Part VIII., Section 90	

15.—BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

	Date when made by Council.	Approved by Government Department.
Prohibition of Book-making, Betting or Wagering in Public Places	...16th Oct. 1900 ...	—
Compulsory Lighting of Vehicles	...13th Mar. 1900...	3rd May 1900
Prevention of Danger from Telegraph Wires, &c.	...12th Mar. 1901...	7th Oct. 1901
Markets	...30th Aug. 1901...	15th Oct. 1901
Omnibuses	...10th Sept. 1901...	26th Oct. 1901
Management, Use and Regulation of the Public Baths	...10th Sept. 1901...	29th Oct. 1901
Drainage of Existing Buildings	... 8th April 1902...	31st May 1902
New Streets and Buildings	...11th Aug. 1925 ..	3rd Nov. 1925
Slaughter-houses	...14th Oct. 1902 ...	29th Nov. 1902
Offensive Trades	...14th Oct. 1902 ...	29th Nov. 1902
Common Lodging-houses	. 14th Oct 1902 ..	29th Nov. 1902
Nuisances	... 9th Nov. 1903...	2nd Jan. 1904
Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures used for Human Habi- tation in the Borough of Leigh	...13th Oct. 1908 ...	23rd Dec. 1908
Provision of Means of Escape in case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops in the Borough of Leigh	... 8th June 1909 ...	2nd July 1909
For the Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Leigh and for the Prevention of Nuisances	...11th May 1909 ...	—
Rear Lights on Vehicles	... 8th Oct. 1912 ...	28th Nov. 1912
Regulations as to Internal Water Fittings, Service Pipes, &c.	...March 1907 ...	—
Regulating the Travelling and Pre- vention of Nuisances in Motor Omnibuses	...13th June 1922 ...	23rd Aug. 1922
Pleasure Grounds	...12th Dec. 1922 ...	7th Feb. 1923
Smoke Abatement	...29th Oct. 1929 ...	19th Dec. 1929
Nursing Homes	...29th Oct. 1929 ...	19th Dec. 1929
Houses let in lodgings	...11th April 1933 ..	1st June 1933
For Preventing the Waste, Undue Consumption, Misuse or Contamination of Water	...14th Aug. 1928 ..	3rd Oct. 1928
School Attendance	...12th July 1932 ..	12th Sept. 1932
Employment of Children	...30th Oct. 1934..	17th Dec. 1934

PART IV



HOUSING.

HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers separately under (b))	...	701
(i) By Local Authority	... ..	227
(ii) By other Local Authorities	.. ...	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	... ..	474
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—		
(i) By Local Authority	... ..	181
(ii) By other bodies or persons	.. ...	—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)		2610
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	6788
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925...	... ..	321
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	321
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	... ..	88
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	605

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers		590
---	--------	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		Nil
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices		
(a) by Owners	... ..	Nil
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	... ..	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	219
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice—				
(a) by Owners	..	...	...	240
(b) by Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	3
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	..	6

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	..	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...			Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936.—Overcrowding.

(a) (I) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	248
(II) Number of families dwelling therein	 306
(III) Number of persons dwelling therein	 1956
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	 Nil
(c) (I) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	 172
(II) Number of persons concerned in such cases	 1289

General Remarks.

Housing activities during the year can be placed in four categories :

(a) Representations of Areas in respect of 78 houses comprising 15 areas.

Three individual houses were dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, during the year.

(b) Building of 227 houses by the Corporation and 474 houses by private enterprise.

(c) The complete reconditioning of 59 houses.

(d) The measurement of houses to ascertain the "permitted number" (Section 62(2) Housing Act, 1936).

(a) Representation was made to the Council in respect of 78 houses comprising 15 areas.

Clearance Orders were made by the Council and have been confirmed by the Minister of Health.

Of the 15 Orders, no objection was made by the owners with regard to 9. The other 6 Orders were contested and a Public Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry.

As indicated above all these Orders have been confirmed.

In addition to the Areas, 3 individual houses were dealt with.

A list of the Areas and individual houses follows.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Houses Comprising Area.</i>	<i>No. of houses.</i>	<i>Persons dis- placed.</i>
Heath Lane.....	3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Heath Lane.....	5	17
Highfield Farm.....	1, 2 Highfield Farm.....	2	5
Kirkhall Lane (No. 2).....	205, 207 Kirkhall Lane.....	3	11
	2 off Kirkhall Lane.....		
Nel Pan Lane.....	39, 39a Nel Pan Lane.....	2	6
Norbury Street.....	67, 69, 71, 73 Wigan Road.....	9	44
	2, 4, 6 Norbury Street.....		
	4, 6 Slater Street.....		
Owen Street.....	4, 5 Owen Street.....	2	6
Peacock Fold.....	1, 3 Peacock Fold.....	2	5
Plank Lane (No. 1).....	70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80 Plank Ln.	6	27
„ „ (No. 2).....	114, 116, 118, 120 Plank Lane.	4	11

<i>Area</i>	<i>Houses Comprising Area.</i>	<i>No. of houses.</i>	<i>Persons displaced.</i>
Twist Lane (No. 1).....	3, 5 Organ Street.....	7	17
	84, 86, 88, 90, 92 Twist Lane....		
Twist Lane (No. 2).....	212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224 Twist Lane.....	7	21
Waywells Row.....	2, 4, 6, 8, 10 Waywells Row....	6	21
	47 Wigan Road.....		
Welch Hill St. (No. 3)	10 Welch Hill Street.....	3	19
	4, 5 No. 1 Court, Welch Hill St.		
Wigan Road (No. 1).....	34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 Wigan Road.....	9	27
„ „ (No. 2).....	179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199 Wigan Road.....	11	43
TOTALS.....		78	280

Individual Houses.

<i>Address</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>Persons displaced</i>
*8 Old Fold.....	1	4
Old Willow Tree Inn.....	1	1
11 Twist Lane.....	1	2
TOTALS.....	3	7

*Undertaking given not to let for human habitation.

Summary.

	<i>No. of houses dealt with</i>	<i>No. of persons displaced</i>
Areas.....	78	280
Individuals.....	3	7
TOTALS	81	287

HOUSING ACTS 1930—1936.

PROGRESS TO 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Number of houses demolished and provisionally scheduled for demolition
as at year ending 31st December, 1937.

Number of houses dealt with..... 894

(a)	Scheduled before programme.....	167
(b)	Scheduled on programme.....	445
(c)	Added to schedule and since demolished.....	37
(d)	Added to schedule during 1935.....	135
(e)	Added to schedule during 1936.....	64
(f)	Added to schedule during 1937.....	46

Number of houses demolished..... 552

(a)	Before programme.....	167
(b)	To end of 1935.....	225
(c)	Voluntarily during 1935.....	10
(d)	During 1936.....	7
(e)	Voluntarily during 1936.....	1
(f)	During 1937.....	133
(g)	Voluntary during 1937.....	9

Number of houses in respect of which clearance or demolition
orders have been made and confirmed but which have not
yet been demolished..... 79

(a)	Original schedule.....	28
(b)	Added to schedule.....	50
(c)	Individual house added to schedule	1

Number of houses reconditioned which were originally
scheduled..... 50

Number of houses for which undertakings not to use
for human habitation have been given..... 7 } 66

Number of houses transferred from schedule for reconditioning 9 }

Number of houses still to be dealt with..... 197

(a)	Original schedule.....	66
(b)	Added to schedule.....	131

PROGRESS OF DEMOLITION.

<i>Pre-programme</i>	<i>Number of houses demolished</i>	
1932	92	
1933	75	
	167	
<i>Programme</i>	<i>Number of houses to be dealt with as per programme</i>	<i>Number of houses actually dealt with by demolition or otherwise</i>
1934	93	121
1935	86	155
1936	84	146
1937	95	108
	358	530

(b) *Building of Houses.*

During the year the Corporation completed the erection of 227 houses. Two schemes comprising approximately 182 houses are in varying stages of erection. A further scheme of 190 houses is contemplated.

Private enterprise was responsible for the erection of a further 474 houses.

A total of 701 houses was, therefore erected during the year.

(c) *Reconditioning of Houses.*

During the year ending 31st December, 1937, the reconditioning of houses continued to receive attention, although somewhat less work has actually been accomplished on account of increased activities in other directions.

During the year 225 houses were inspected with a view to their complete reconditioning and 59 houses have been entirely reconditioned. This makes a total of 1232 houses which have been inspected under the informal reconditioning scheme since its commencement.

The reconditioning scheme was fully outlined in my Annual Report for 1936. It is not, therefore, necessary to repeat that explanation since the procedure followed is still the same.

The following shows in tabular form the position at 31st December, 1937, with regard to the houses under review :—

Reconditioning completed.....	546
Negotiations opened during year.....	104
Negotiations continued during year.....	88
Work in progress (various stages).....	245
Transferred for future action under Housing Act, 1936.....	147
Dealt with as Clearance Areas during 1936.....	32
Dealt with as Clearance Areas during 1937.....	41
Dealt with as Individual Houses during 1936.....	6
Dealt with as Individual Houses during 1937.....	4
Undertakings not to let for human habitation.....	11
To be demolished voluntarily.....	6
Added to adjoining houses.....	2
	1232

(d) *Measurement for Permitted Number.*

Upon application of the owner or occupier under the provisions of Section 62 (2) of the Housing Act, 1936, the Local Authority must inform the applicant as to the permitted number of persons constituting the permitted number in relation to the house.

This has necessitated a large amount of work as each habitable room has to be measured, the measurements recorded and a certificate forwarded to the owner.

Certificates were issued in respect of 2,342 houses during the year.

(e) *Disinfestation.*

Since the disinfestation of the furniture and effects of tenants displaced from Clearance Areas was first introduced by the Corporation, much work has been done towards ensuring that the people do not take with them to their new houses any bugs or their eggs. Similarly, the treatment of Corporation property has been undertaken where this was considered necessary.

The members of the sanitary staff are endeavouring to show that the suppression of these insect pests is a necessary accompaniment of the higher standard of housing conditions which is undoubtedly being gradually brought about.

The Public Health Department Staff has been experimenting with several preparations and none has so far yielded perfect results, although certain combinations or different methods and preparations seem to achieve a greater degree of success than any one preparation used alone.

Up to the present the method of treatment used to prevent the transference of vermin from bug infested houses to new re-housing areas, has been the spraying of furniture, pictures etc., and these, prior to spraying, are dismantled so far as practicable, and as far as will allow reasonable access for spraying. Bedding and apparel are treated in the steam steriliser, and with the new vertical boiler provided a much more rapid and thorough steam sterilisation and drying can be effected.

Particulars of action taken during the year :

No. of houses found to be infested—

(a) Council Houses.....	47
(b) Other Houses.....	35

No. of houses disinfested—

(a) Council Houses.....	47
(b) Other Houses.....	35

PART V.

INSPECTION
AND
SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1.—Milk Supply.—Farms and dairies in the borough area are inspected as frequently as possible, samples are taken regularly for cleanliness, and eighteen samples for bacteriological examination were taken during the year. Milch cattle are inspected regularly by the veterinary surgeon. During the year 545 cows were inspected by him and of these 9 were found to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Three samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year. All were satisfactory and complied with the prescribed conditions.

Nine samples of mixed milk were examined for bacterial count, and for bacillus coli, six of which were found to be quite satisfactory and three unsatisfactory.

One sample of pasteurised milk was submitted and found to be satisfactory.

Six samples of milk were submitted for examination for tubercle bacilli, but the results were negative.

Four hundred and twelve visits to farms and dairies were made during the year by the sanitary inspectors.

The number of distributors of designated milk was as follows.

Tuberculin Tested.....	9
Accredited.....	2
Pasteurised.....	5

The number of cowkeepers on the register at 31st December was 47 and the number of retail purveyors of milk, 186.

Farms and dairies continue to receive the attention of the Department and negotiations have taken place with various owners with successful results.

During the year two new shippons and two new dairies, with sterilizing apparatus have been built. Improvements to shippons have been effected at three other farms, and new middensteads have been built at two farms.

Building of new shippons and dairies with sterilizing apparatus will shortly commence at three other farms.

2.—Meat and Other Foods.—The slaughter-houses are visited regularly following notice of intention to slaughter and at irregular times. One thousand two hundred and fifty-six visits were made, and the following number of carcasses inspected : Cattle 3,375 ; Sheep 4,534 ; Pigs, 10,107 ; Calves, 21 ; Total 18,037 carcasses.

The shops, stalls and vehicles are also kept under constant observation.

There is no public slaughter-house.

Private slaughter-houses : Registered 10 ; Licensed 6 ; Total 16.

The following unsound food was voluntarily surrendered, condemned and destroyed.

Beef.....	78,448	lbs.
Pork.....	15,966½	„
Mutton.....	63½	„
Bacon	36	„
Smoked Fillet.....	7	„

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act came into force on the 1st January, 1934.

All animals slaughtered in the Borough, with the exception of sheep, are slaughtered by means of mechanically operated instruments as prescribed by the Act. So far the results have been satisfactory.

Section 3 prohibits the slaughtering and stunning of animals except by licensed slaughtermen. The slaughtermen in the Borough are licensed for a period of 2 years. They carry out their work in a careful and expeditious manner.

It has not been found necessary to take action for any contravention of the requirements of the Act.

Bakehouses.

During the year 129 inspections were made of the various bakehouses in the Borough, as a result of which 18 notices were served for the remedying of the following defects :—

Defective plaster.....	1
Dirty walls, floors and ceilings.....	1
Limewashing.....	16

The requirements of the notices were complied with.

3.—Adulteration.

The Lancashire County Council administers the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and samples for analysis are taken by the County Police.

The Local Police Superintendent reports that during 1937 the following samples were taken in the area and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination.

Milk.....	89		
Cheese.....	4	Treacle.....	1
Coffee.....	1	Zinc Ointment.....	1
Condensed Milk.....	1	Tapioca.....	1
Epsom Salts.....	1	Castor Oil.....	1
Flour.....	4	Pepper.....	1
Gregory's Powder.....	2	Flour (S.R.).....	5
Glycerine.....	1	Ground Almonds.....	1
Jam.....	3	Glauber Salts.....	1
Liquorice Powder.....	1	Lard.....	4
Oatmeal.....	1	Magnesia.....	1
Pickles.....	1	Olive Oil.....	1
Sugar.....	3	Rice.....	6
Sago.....	2	Tea.....	4
Saltpetre.....	1		
Total.....	143		

4.—Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical analysis is carried out by the Public Analyst.

Bacteriological analysis is carried out by the
Public Health Laboratory of the Manchester University.

5.—Nutrition.

The existence of malnutrition among school children has engaged the attention of the Medical Officers, and, at every examination, whether routine or special of every child, an assessment of the nutrition is made and a record kept.

Below are the returns relating to malnutrition discovered in the routine age groups, in tabular form as suggested by the Board of Education.

Routine Nutrition Inspections.

Age-groups.	Number of children inspected	A.		B.		C. (Slightly sub-normal)		D. (Bad)	
		(Excellent)		(Normal)					
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants.....	576	—	—	614	96.69	21	3.31	—	—
Second age-group.....	570	—	—	543	94.27	33	5.73	—	—
Third age-group.....	568	—	—	539	94.56	31	5.44	—	—
Other routine Inspections..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,781	—	—	1696	95.23	85	4.77	—	—

In the routine inspections in 1937 eighty-five children were discovered showing signs of malnutrition as against one hundred and two in 1936. Expressed as the percentages of the number of children examined, they were 4.77 for 1937 as against 5.83 in 1936.

The actual improvement in nutrition is greater than these figures indicate as the routine age groups in 1937 contained a smaller number of entrants than in 1936, entrants showing the lowest percentage of under-nourishment.

In all cases of undernourishment the parents are notified of the fact and a recommendation made for suitable treatment. Breakfasts and dinners under the free meals scheme, or milk in school provided free, are the usual forms of treatment. In cases showing evidence also of avitaminosis A or D, cod liver oil preparations or artificial sunlight treatment may be prescribed in addition.

A number of cases are found to be undernourished apart from the routine examinations or nutrition surveys. This is due to the co-operation and interest shown by the teachers, nurses, and school attendance officers.

Nutrition Surveys, 1937.

Rapid surveys of selected children were carried out by the Medical staff in March and October.

Two surveys were undertaken this year to show the seasonal influences on nutrition, March being chosen as the time when the results of winter illnesses are most evident, and October to find the children at their best after the summer months.

As in previous years the initial selection was made by the teachers. The basis of their selection has been found to be sufficiently wide in practice to include every case of malnutrition.

In every case discovered to be undernourished, notification was made to the parents and treatment recommended. The results of the surveys are given in the following tables showing the number of cases of malnutrition, the treatment recommended, and the treatment obtained.

<i>Nutrition Surveys</i>					<i>March</i>	<i>October</i>
Number of children recommended by teachers.....					522	528
,, ,, ,, examined by Medical Officers...					480	487
,, ,, ,, found undernourished.....					155	120
<i>Treatment recommended.</i>						
Number of children recommended for milk.....					122	89
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, milk and meals					25	31
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, meals.....					8	—
Totals.....					155	120

Many of the above children were known to be undernourished previous to the surveys and were already in receipt of treatment at the times of the surveys. Their certificates recommending treatment were renewed or additional treatment advised.

Number of children found undernourished who were						
receiving milk at the time of survey.....					7	6
Number of children who were receiving meals & milk					24	9
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, meals.....					13	6
					44	21

The certificates of children already receiving treatment at the times of surveys who were then found not to be undernourished were not renewed.

Number of children found <i>not</i> undernourished		
receiving milk at times of survey.....	1	5
Number of children receiving meals and milk.....	4	4
" " " " meals.....	—	9
	—	—
	5	18

The number of children who were given the treatment recommended as a result of the surveys is shown below.

	<i>March</i>	<i>October</i>
Number of children receiving milk after survey.....	36	33
" " " " milk & meals after survey	49	14
" " " " meals after survey.....	27	1
	—	—
Total.....	112	48

After the March survey, of the parents who applied for treatment, twelve cases were in receipt of income above that allowed by the income scale, and two cases received treatment other than by means of the Education Acts. This leaves twenty-nine children with regard to whom no action to obtain treatment was undertaken by the parents. On investigation of these cases, the usual reasons given for non-application were the child's dislike of milk, or the parents' reluctance to accept free meals.

After the October survey seventy-five cases made application for treatment and forty-eight were successful. Eight cases were over scale, and in nineteen cases the necessary forms were not returned, after application had been made.

No bad cases of malnutrition were found, all cases falling in Category C—(slightly undernourished).

This may be due to the fact that no children are allowed to get to the stage when they are badly undernourished, but are discovered by the teachers or the health nurses before this or at a nutrition survey.

Full advantage is taken of the suggestion of the Board of Education that undernourishment however slight should be afforded treatment.

PART VI.

PREVALENCE OF, AND
CONTROL OVER,
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER
DISEASES.

1.—INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES (Excluding Tuberculosis).

The number of cases of infectious disease in 1937 was 460 compared with 414 for the year 1936 and 348 for 1935.

This increase in the incidence of these diseases is accounted for by the large number of cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet fever and Pneumonia. The following table summarises the incidence of the principal notifiable diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis).

	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>	<i>No. of cases removed to Hospital</i>	<i>No. of deaths in Hospital</i>
Smallpox.....	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.....	136	10	132	10
Enteric Fever.....	4	—	4	—
Erysipelas.....	23	—	8	—
Scarlet Fever.....	163	1	118	—
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	12	—	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	17	—	5	—
Pneumonia.....	103	37	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	1	1	1

Diphtheria.

The total number of cases occurring during 1937 was 136 compared with 133 last year.

The disease was fairly evenly spread throughout the borough, the only school outbreaks being seven cases at Butts C.E. Junior School between January 15th and April 1st, and in the Leigh C.E. Senior School six cases occurred between November 29th and December 29th.

The number of school children affected was 81. Seventeen children of pre-school age suffered from the disease and the remainder of the cases were adolescents and adults.

A clinic for the immunization of children against diphtheria was begun in October, 1935, and during the year 95 children have been treated using the single injection method with Alum Precipitated Toxoid. In some cases two injections are given. 153 have responded to a subsequent request to allow the children to be Schick-tested. In all but a few cases the Schick test was negative.

	<i>School</i>	<i>Pre-school</i>
No. of children immunized.....	72	23
No. of Children Schick-tested		
during 1937	110	43
No. of Children found Schick —ve	105	43
No. of Children found Schick +ve	5	— .

It is to be regretted that more parents do not avail themselves of the facilities offered for the immunization of their children against diphtheria. Much has been done in the way of propaganda, but apathy is frequently met with until an outbreak of diphtheria comes along. Since immunity takes some little time to develop it is desirable that immunization should be done in the summer months and preferably between the ages of one and two years.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified was 163 compared with 142 for 1936, and 151 for 1935.

Forty-five cases were nursed at home, and the remainder were nursed at Astley Sanatorium. One death occurred from this disease in a patient who was nursed at home.

Pneumonia.

During the year, 80 cases of acute primary pneumonia were notified and 23 of acute influenzal pneumonia. This is an increase of 12 on the previous year's figures, although the number of deaths from pneumonia was 37 compared with 49 during 1936.

The number of deaths from pneumonia, however, does not include deaths attributed to influenza or other epidemic disease in association with pneumonia. These are classified by the Registrar-General as due to the former cause.

No adequate hospital facilities exist in the area for the nursing of cases of pneumonia and it is hoped that the enlargement of, and extensions to, Astley Sanatorium may afford these necessary facilities.

Information of the presence of non-notifiable infectious diseases is very scant. A few cases of illness were notified by the parents, but the majority were ascertained through the Teachers, School Attendance Officers and Health Nurses.

As far as possible each case was visited by a Health Nurse at least once to impress on the parents the importance of medical attention. When infectious cases are prevalent, the Head Teacher of each School makes a daily return of children absent from School on account of illness supposed to be infectious. This practice is found to be of great service, particularly in the case of non-notifiable infectious diseases.

No vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin and swabs are supplied by the Local Authority and special arrangements are made to facilitate the distribution to medical practitioners so that they may always have in their possession at least one swab and a preliminary dose of serum for immediate use. They are urged to administer an early application even to doubtful cases of the disease.

Schultz-Charlton outfits are available at the Public Health Department for practitioners who desire their assistance in arriving at a diagnosis of Scarlet Fever.

Analysis of Cases of Infectious Disease notified, Number of Deaths from these Diseases, Number of Cases removed to Hospital, and Deaths in Hospital during the year 1937.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED													HOSPITAL		
	Total Cases at all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 and over	Total Deaths	Total Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to district
Smallpox ...	...	—	3	3	8	13	36	40	14	12	6	1	—	10	132	10
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	136	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	11	5	—	8	—
Erysipelas ...	23	—	—	—	—	—	88	19	7	6	3	—	—	1	118	—
Scarlet Fever ...	163	—	2	6	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	3	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia } Acute Influenzal Pneumonia }	103	9	2	7	4	2	8	7	8	11	15	26	4	37	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Any other Disease notified in the District: ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	460	26	8	16	27	32	134	67	32	43	28	38	9	49	271	11

Disinfection of premises and materials is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department. All dwelling-houses are dealt with on death, removal or convalescence of infectious patients. Other premises are frequently disinfected on request, and where necessity is apparent. Gaseous Formaldehyde is used for buildings, and a steam disinfecter is available for clothes, bedding, etc. Three hundred and fifty three premises were disinfected during the year on account of the following diseases :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	146
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	11
Diphtheria	..	...	...	...	135
Phthisis	...	...	...	..	47
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	..	1
Cancer	...	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	6
Total					353

Steam disinfection of the following bedding was carried out :—

No. of Beds from Institutions	...	...	8
„ „ „ Clearance Areas	...	...	425
Total			433

Library books found in houses in which infectious disease is present are confiscated and either disinfected and returned to the Library or, if dirty and dilapidated, destroyed.

The following are particulars of Library books so dealt with : —

No. of Books disinfected and returned to Library...	...	...	278
No. of Books destroyed...	...	...	1
Total			279

There is no disinfecting station ; bedding and other clothing are treated in the steam disinfecter.

2.—CANCER.

The following tables give some particulars with regard to the deaths from Cancer during the year 1937 :—

Sex :— Male.....40 }
 Female.....38 } Total 78

Occupation :— House duties 38
 Coal Miner.....14
 Outdoor Labourer..... 8
 Cotton Operative..... 6
 Miscellaneous.....12

78

SITE	Breast.	Liver.	Lungs.	Uterus.	Stomach	Pelvic Colon and Rectum.	Other parts of Digestive tract.	Larynx.	Bladder and Prostate	Cheek.	Kidney.	Pancreas.	Ventriculi.	Total.
Number	4	4	3	4	21	15	12	2	5	1	1	4	2	78

AGE.	Under 50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65-70.	70-75.	75-80.	Over 80.	Total.
Number	11	5	12	16	12	16	3	3	78

The recorded number of deaths due to cancer shows an increase for the year of 18, being 78 as against 60 for 1936, giving a crude death-rate of 1.69 per thousand compared with 1.31 for 1936.

3.—PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are nursed at home by the Health Nurses. If the Medical Attendant requests, the patient and mother are admitted into the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital under arrangements made by the Local Authority with the Hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Number Notified.	CASES TREATED.		Vision Un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
17	11	5	17	Nil	Nil	Nil

4.—TUBERCULOSIS.

This service is under the control of the Lancashire County Council. The central dispensary of one of the county areas is situated in the town. The following statement of particulars regarding the district, was supplied by the Consultant Tuberculosis Officer.

	Adults. 15 and over.		Children.		Total.	
No. of cases admitted to Sanatoria	...	1	...	—	...	1
No. of cases admitted to Pulmonary Hospitals	40	...	1	...	41	
No. of cases admitted to General Hospitals	9	...	5	..	14	
No. of cases granted Skin Hospital Treatment	—	...	—	...	—	
No. of cases granted Artificial Light Treatment	3	...	5	...	8	
No. of cases granted X-Ray examination...	131	.	16	...	147	
No. of cases granted Dispensary Supervision or Dispensary Treatment	...	...	134	...	14	148
No. of cases under supervision on 31st December, 1937	...	...	...	...	146	25 171
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	91	} 146 23 } 25 93 } 171
Non-Pulmonary	...	..	..	...	38	
Combined (Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	17	
Removed from Register during the year as recovered	...	...	...	...	14	4 18

The County Tuberculosis Dispensary, 13 Church Street, is open each Wednesday and Friday at 10-0 a.m., and also on the second Thursday in each month at 6-30 p.m. for patients who are working. Close co-operation has been maintained between Medical Practitioners, including the School Medical Officer, who regularly send children with suspicious symptoms, and the Tuberculosis Staff. Working in close association with the Dispensary, there is a voluntary Care Committee which meets monthly at the Dispensary for the purpose of providing clothing, nourishment, &c., for poor consumptives in order to enable them to persevere with their long course of treatment, and prevent their becoming chargeable to the Public Assistance Committee.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937.

NEW CASES							DEATHS				
Age periods	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
Years	M	F		M	F		M	F	M	F	
0—1		0	0	0	0	....	0	0	0	0	
1—5		0	0	1	0	....	0	0	0	0	
5—10		1	0	1	1	....	0	0	1	0	
10—15		0	0	1	1	....	0	0	0	1	
15—20		2	5	2	3	....	0	2	0	0	
20—25		1	1	0	2	....	2	3	0	0	
25—35		2	6	0	0	....	2	2	0	0	
35—45		5	5	0	0	....	4	0	0	0	
45—55		4	3	0	0	....	2	3	0	0	
55—65		1	2	0	0	....	2	0	0	0	
65 and upwards		1	0	0	0	....	1	0	0	0	
		17	22	5	7	....	13	10	1	1	
Totals		39		12			23		2		

The ratio of non-notified deaths to total Tuberculosis deaths during the year was 1/51.

OCCUPATION OF NOTIFIED TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

Under 5 years ....	....	1	No Occupation ....	....	3
Scholars (5 to 14 years) ....	....	6	Cotton Operatives ..	....	17
Domestic ....	....	11	Miscellaneous ....	....	5
Coal Miners ....	....	8			

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

No. of Cases—	Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
(a) On Register at commencement of year..1937.....	75	62	137	63	65	128	138	127	265
(b) Notified for first time during year...	17	21	38	5	6	11	22	27	49
(c) Removed from Reg- ister during year and restored.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
(d) Added to Register during the year ascertained other- wise than by noti- fication under Reg- ulations.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total (a), (b), (c) and (d).....	92	84	176	68	72	140	160	156	316
(e) Cases removed from Register during year	44	30	74	32	34	66	76	64	140
(f) Cases remaining on Register at end of year..1937.....	48	54	102	36	38	74	84	92	176

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS)
REGULATIONS, 1925.

No employee of the milk trade was notified as suffering from Tuberculosis.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 172.

No occasion arose requiring the Section to be used.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The scheme for treatment is administered by the County Council.

There is no centre for treatment in the town, but a choice can be made from Bolton, Wigan, Manchester, Salford and Warrington, all very accessible, and fares are paid in necessitous cases.

The Public Health Department acts as an information bureau to patients and medical practitioners.

The County Council supplies outfits for the collection of specimens and examinations free of charge. Salvarsan substitutes are also supplied free to approved medical practitioners. The service provided is decidedly adequate, but patients fail to embrace the full benefit by stopping treatment prematurely.

PART VII

MATERNITY

AND

CHILD WELFARE.

A. GENERAL.**Births.**

The number of births notified during the year was :

(a) Live births.....	627
(b) Stillbirths.....	27
	—
Total (adjusted for inward and outward transfers)	654
	—

The live and still births were notified as follows :

(a) By Midwives.....	633
(b) By Medical practitioners and parents	21
	—
Total.....	654
	—

The number of live births registered was :

(a) Legitimate.....	607 (Males 327, females 280)
(b) Illegitimate.....	19 („ 7, „ 12)
	—
Total.....	626 (Males 334, females 292)
	—

This gives a Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population of 13.5.

Stillbirths.

Stillbirths registered numbered 28, 18 being males and 10 females. This gives a Stillbirth Rate of 42 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

All stillbirths occurring within the area are the subject of investigation by the Health Nurses. As far as can be ascertained the causes of still-birth are given in the following table.

Ante-partum Haemorrhage.....	5
Prolonged labour, forceps delivery.....	3
Malpresentation.....	3
Toxaemia and albuminuria.....	5
Deformity of child.....	1
Other conditions.....	4
Cause unknown.....	7
	—
	28
	—

Infant Deaths

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age which occurred during the year was 44, of which 26 were males, and 18 females. This figure yields an infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 70. The rate shows a considerable improvement over that of last year which was 80 per 1000 live-births.

The following table shows the deaths of infants under one year of age grouped according to cause of death.

Cause of Death	From Birth to 1 month (neo-natal deaths)	From 1 month to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.).....	—	3	3
2. Specific Infectious Diseases.....	—	2	2
3. Other Infective Conditions. Broncho-pneumonia, Bronchitis etc.....	—	11	11
4. Non-Infective Conditions.....	2	1	3
5. Congenital Malformations (Spina- bifida, meningocele, etc.).....	1	1	2
6. Obstetrical Injuries.....	1	—	1
7. Serious Accidents.....	1	—	1
8. Unknown Causes Prematurity.....	13	1	14
Other conditions.....	7	—	7
	25	19	44

All infant deaths are the subject of inquiry by the Health Nurses.

Of the infant deaths, 28 could be ascribed to congenital causes such as prematurity, congenital weakness and congenital malformations, and most of these occurred during the first month of life.

The following table shows the age distribution of infant deaths.

Under 1 week	Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 6 months	Under 9 months	Total deaths under 12 months
21	25	28	36	41	44
47%	56%	63%	81%	93%	—

The subjoined table shows the Ward distribution of infant deaths.

St. Paul's.....	12
St. Mary's.....	5
Lilford.....	6
St. Thomas'.....	1
St. Joseph's.....	5
Hope Carr.....	4
Etherstone.....	—
St. Peter's.....	11
	—
	44

Maternal Deaths.

Three maternal deaths occurred during the year, all being due to puerperal causes other than sepsis. There were no deaths from puerperal sepsis.

The puerperal mortality rate for 1937 for Leigh is 4.58 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, and the corresponding figure for England and Wales for 1937 is 3.11 per 1,000 total births. It will be observed that the rate is high but has declined since last year when it was 6.34 per 1,000 total births.

The causes of maternal death were certified as follows, and all were investigated by me.

Haemorrhage following Abortion.....	1
Puerperal Eclampsia.....	1
Puerperal Toxaemia.....	1

B. MATERNITY.

1.—Maternity Home.

The Home is fully equipped with 18 lying-in beds, 2 labour rooms, 2 observation rooms, and a commodious nursery.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 334, an increase of eighty-six on the figure for 1936.

The following table gives the statistics for the Home for the year 1937.

No. of	
Patients admitted.....	334
Live births.....	319
Still births.....	11
Total births.....	330

No. of cases notified as :

(a) Puerperal Fever.....	nil
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia.....	4
(c) Pemphigus Neonatorum.....	nil
(d) Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	5
Maternal deaths.....	nil
Abortions.....	nil
Normal deliveries.....	264
Abnormal deliveries :.....	66
Inductions.....	15
Versions.....	3
Instrumental deliveries.....	66
Craniotomies.....	nil
Caesarian section.....	nil

No. of cases of :

Albuminuria	18
Eclampsia.....	nil
Placenta Praevia.....	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage.....	2
Post-Partum Haemorrhage.....	2
Valvular Disease of Heart	2

Other abnormalities :

Transverse lie.....	1
Unreduced Occipito-posterior positions.....	2
Face presentations.....	1
Hydramnios.....	2
Breech Presentation.....	14

No. of foetal deaths :

(a) Stillborn :

Albuminuria.....	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage.....	1
Anencephalic Foetus.....	1
Malpresentation.....	2
Cause unknown.....	5

(b) Within 10 days of birth :

Asphyxia Livida.....	2
Asphyxia Pallida.....	1
Haemorrhage from bowel.....	2
Prematurity and feebleness.....	3

Transferred to Leigh Infirmary.....	4
,, ,, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.....	1
,, ,, Monsall Isolation Hospital.....	1

The patients are not drawn solely from the borough area. The following table shows the number of patients from outside areas.

Golborne.....	35
Atherton.....	34
Tyldesley.....	16
Hindley.....	14
Abram.....	6
Westhoughton.....	2
Boothstown.....	2
Earlestown.....	1
Hermitage Green.....	1
Total.....	111

A combined prenatal and postnatal clinic is held at the Maternity Home each Wednesday afternoon for those patients who have elected to have their confinement conducted by the nurse-midwives in the Home. Patients who have engaged their own medical practitioner for the conduct of their delivery are referred to him for their prenatal care, and local medical practitioners are encouraged to supervise and examine their own patients at suitable hours. Several general practitioners have fixed days when they see their own patients. Adequate prenatal care is a condition of admission to the Home.

The number of women who were delivered by the midwives in the Home was 264, and the number delivered by medical practitioners was 66, four patients having been transferred to other institutions before delivery.

The following table shows the number and nature of the abnormalities detected in relation to the women who attended the prenatal and postnatal clinic at the Home.

Albuminuria.....	7
Breech Presentation.....	8
Twin Pregnancy.....	1
Occipito-posterior position.....	8
Cholecystitis.....	1
Polyuria.....	1
Pyelitis.....	1
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	2
Transverse position.....	1

The number of women attending the prenatal clinic at The Firs was 212, and 643 attendances were recorded by these women. The average attendance per session was 12.8, and the average duration of pregnancy at the first visit was 22 weeks.

Two women were referred to the Consultant Obstetrician for his opinion, 28 were referred to a general hospital for X-ray and other investigations.

Under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, medical help was summoned by the midwives at the Maternity Home in 87 cases, and the following table shows the respective categories under which the assistance of a medical practioner was sought.

Pregnancy.....	1
Labour.....	67
Lying-in.....	3
Miscarriage.....	1
Of the Child.....	15
	—
	87

The popularity of the Minnitt's Gas-Air Analgesia apparatus is steadily increasing, and it is now used in most deliveries where the use of Chloroform or ether anaesthesia is not required.

The Home has some disadvantages which tend to detract from its efficiency as a unit in the Maternity Scheme.

The accommodation for the examination of prenatal cases is insufficient, the room used being the reception room of the home. There is no sufficient waiting accommodation for prenatal patients.

The time expended in the examination of prenatal cases is much longer than necessary since the doctor has to wait while each patient dresses and undresses, or alternatively, more than one patient is in the room at once utilizing the space behind a screen as dressing accommodation.

The observation wards constitute part of the main building, and the construction of the rooms with lofty, wooden ceilings allow the transmission of a great amount of noise from the labour and duty rooms above. It is also preferable that these observation rooms should be aerially disconnected from the main block.

The rooms on the second floor at present occupied by the indoor nursing staff are unsuitable and unheated.

There is entire absence of accommodation for the nursing of pre-natal cases. This is undoubtedly a serious defect in a Maternity Home.

I am of the opinion that at least four prenatal beds ought to be provided at the Maternity Home.

By a re-arrangement of the accommodation for patients a ward of four pre-natal beds could be arranged, provided that bedrooms of the Municipal Midwives were used as single or two-bedded wards. I would recommend that a separate nurses' block be erected adjacent to the present building, and that on the ground floor of this block adequate clinic premises should be provided. The clinic would serve as the pre-natal clinic to the Maternity Home and also as the Child Welfare Centre for the Firs and Plank Lane areas in place of the building in Nangreaves Street, which is now too small for the needs of this district. I also recommend that a small separate two-roomed observation or isolation block with its own duty-room be erected.

The rooms which are at present used as observation rooms are unsuitable for such on account of the transmitted noise from above. Another ceiling at a lower level would largely obviate this.

It would be advisable that a complete survey be made of the heating installation at the Maternity Home with the object of providing one complete system of heating by hot water instead of several fragmentary systems which are expensive and not wholly reliable.

2.—Prenatal and Postnatal Care.

In addition to the supervision given to patients who enter the Maternity Home—this has been included in the previous section—there is a weekly combined prenatal and postnatal clinic which is held at Stone House on Monday afternoons. It is conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer. One of the municipal midwives is the nurse in charge, and this clinic is used in a consultative capacity by the municipal and the independent midwives in the town.

In addition each municipal midwife conducts the routine prenatal care of her patients from the clinic in her area, and the areas are so arranged that one of the four clinics is a convenient centre for each area. Any cases of doubt or suspected abnormality are either referred to the Medical Officer at the Central prenatal clinic at Stone House or the patient's own practitioner.

In cases in which the patient of a municipal midwife is unable for any reason to attend the prenatal clinic, she is visited at home.

Mothers who are patients of independent midwives, and who are absent for any reason from the prenatal clinic, are visited by one of the Health Nurses.

The times of the prenatal clinics conducted by the Municipal Midwives are as follows :—

Stone House Clinic.....	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Chapel St. Clinic.....	Friday, 2 p.m.
Coal Pit Lane Clinic.....	Tuesday, 2 p.m.
Nangreaves St. Clinic.....	Thursday, 2 p.m.

The following tables show the nature and extent of the work done at the Clinics. The figures of the Maternity Home Clinic are put alongside for comparative purposes.

	<i>Stone House</i>	<i>The Firs</i>	<i>Municipal Midwives (from 1 Nov)</i>
No. of women attending.....	90	212	42
Total attendances.....	224	643	72
Average number of Attendances per			

Session :—

New Cases.....	1.9	4.0	2.6
All women.....	4.7	12.3	4.5

The abnormalities detected at Stone House Clinic are tabulated below.

Prenatal.

Adhesions.....	1
Anaemia.....	2
Breech Presentation.....	2
Bronchitis.....	3
Cystitis.....	1
Cyctocele.....	1
Dental Caries.....	3
Dyspepsia.....	3
Haemorrhage.....	1
Malnutrition.....	11
Neuritis.....	1
Oedema.....	6
Otitis Media.....	1
Placenta Praevia.....	1
Pyorrhoea.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1
Varicose Veins.....	1
Valvular Disease of Heart.....	2

Number of women referred on account of abnormalities to :

Consultant.....	4
Tuberculosis Officer.....	2
General Hospital.....	6
General Practitioner.....	5

Postnatal.

Number and nature of abnormalities detected :—

Anaemia.....	3
Malnutrition.....	2
Mastitis.....	1
Prolapse.....	1
Subinvolution.....	1
Varicose Veins.....	1

The total number of attendances at all clinics during 1937 was 939, and the total number of women who attended at the clinics during the year was 344. This latter number represents 52.6 per cent of the total registered births, the figure for 1936 being 48.1 per cent.

Total Pre-natal Attendances at Clinics since 1929.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of women attending..	91	108	97	233	264	228	279	282	344
No. of attendances.....	185	278	234	290	344	691	939	811	939
Rate per 100 births reg'd	14.1	15.8	13.0	34.5	40.2	35.8	43.4	48.1	52.6

Prenatal home visits by Health Nurses :—

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
34	42	23	48	52	66	102	104	46

Arrangements for dental treatment, artificial sunlight treatment, the provision of milk and foods are the same as detailed in the report for 1935.

No applications for the services of the "home helps" have been received during the year.

A scheme for the supply of sterilised maternity outfits has been in operation since 1931, and of it increasing advantage is being taken. 60 outfits were supplied during 1937 compared with 48 during 1936.

Women who were discovered to be undernourished and whose husbands were in receipt of Unemployment Assistance were given certificates to the effect that they required additional nutriment and the form it should take, specified.

72 certificates were given in respect of 21 women.

3.—Domiciliary Midwifery.

A. *Supervision of Midwives.*

The supervision of midwives is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health, with the assistance of the Matron of the Maternity Home. The number of certified midwives who practised in the area of the Authority during the year was 34. Eight midwives who are also state registered nurses were employed by the Corporation at the Maternity Home. No midwives are subsidised by the Authority and none are employed by voluntary associations. Eight other midwives were employed at the Leigh Infirmary. The remaining 18 were midwives in independent domiciliary practice, only one of these being a state registered nurse.

The total number of cases attended by midwives during the year was 756. In 621 cases they acted as Midwives and in 135 they acted as Maternity Nurses under the charge of a medical practitioner.

Under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1918, medical help was sent for by midwives in 260 cases, and the following table shows the respective categories under which the assistance of a medical practitioner was sought.

	<i>Municipal</i>		<i>Independent</i>	
	<i>Midwives</i>	<i>The Firs</i>	<i>Midwives</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pregnancy.....	1	1	30	32
Labour.....	6	67	75	148
Lying in.....	1	3	9	13
Miscarriage	2	1	20	23
Of the Child.....	2	15	27	44
	—	—	—	—
	12	87	161	260
	—	—	—	—

During 1936 medical help was summoned on 230 occasions.

The following table gives the particulars of attendance at confinements during the year 1937. It will be observed that the total number of confinements which took place in the borough area exceeds the number of births registered and this is largely due to the fact that many women from outside areas come into the Maternity Home for the event.

Confinement conducted by :

Private medical practitioners and institutional medical Officers (Maternity nurses present)	6	} 135
Private medical practitioners in Firs Maternity Home (midwives acting as Maternity nurses)	66	

(The above instances do not include cases where a midwife seeks aid on a Medical Help form)

Midwives in Maternity Home.....	264	} 621
Municipal Midwives	18	
Midwives in independent practice.....	339	
TOTAL		756

Number of confinements attended by midwives in private practice.....	339
Number of Medical Aid Calls from these.....	161
Percentage of Calls to these confinements.....	47.5
Percentage of Calls to total confinements.....	21.0

B. Municipal Midwives.

Under the Midwives Act, 1936, two Midwives in independent practice were compulsorily retired on the grounds of old age or infirmity, and during the year a further two retired from practice voluntarily.

Four Municipal Midwives were appointed by the Council under the same Act and these commenced duty on 1st November, 1937.

They reside at the Maternity Home an arrangement which works admirably. The excellent facilities for the sterilization of instruments, utensils and dressings, the ease with which the duties of a midwife who is ill or on holiday can be distributed amongst the others are the two greatest advantages of the system.

4.—Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

All facilities are available for the investigation and treatment of these conditions, and details of arrangements were given in the Annual Report for 1935.

An investigation of all cases is made by the medical staff.

The following tables show the incidence of these puerperal conditions since 1926.

	1927	'28	'29	'30	'31	'32	'33	'34	'35	'36	'37
Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia from											
(1) General Practitioners.....	6	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	11	8
(2) Institutions.....	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	4	7	4
Notifications of Puerperal Fever from											
(1) General Practitioners.....	1	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
(2) Institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Number of Puerperal Sepsis deaths....	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Number of deaths from other											
puerperal causes.....	7	3	3	4	1	4	1	1	3	4	3
Total puerperal deaths.....	7	5	3	5	1	4	1	1	6	4	3

C. CHILD WELFARE.

1.—Health Nurses' Work.

The Health Nurses made 3,915 home visits to infants and pre-school children during the year compared with 5,074 during 1936. Of these visits 2,120 were to children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. The following is a summary of their work.

Primary Visits	{	under 1 year.....	654	}	686
		over 1 year.....	32		
Re-visits	{	under 1 year.....	1141	}	3229
		over 1 year.....	2088		
Prenatal visits.....					46
Postnatal „					19
Still-birth investigations.....					28
Infant death investigations.....					44
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia — visits.....					11
Ophthalmia neonatorum — visits.....					214
Interviews.....					989
Miscellaneous Visits.....					918

The Health Nurses have all been appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors, and immediately notify any case or suspected case of the receiving of infants for reward which comes to their notice. In the course of their home visiting enquiries are made and cases followed up if necessary.

2.—Child Welfare Clinics.

Total number of attendances at all Centres during the year.

(i) by children under 1 year of age.....	5535
(ii) by children between 1 year and 5 years.....	1145

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year, and who on the date of their first attendance, were .

(i) under 1 year of age.....	455
(ii) between 1 year and 5 years.....	41

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year, were

(i) under 1 year of age.....	416
(ii) over 1 year of age.....	366

The percentage, which the number of children under 1 year who first attended at the Centres during the year, bears to the notified live births, is 72.4.

The Medical Officers held 1,670 infant consultations and 544 pre-school children consultations at the Centres during the year.

During the year, the Council, in the light of the suggestions made in the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1519, extended its arrangements for the supply of milk and other necessities to children and to expectant and nursing mothers. The present scheme is as follows.

1. *Expectant Mothers*.—Liquid milk, chocolate milk, eggs, cod-liver oil and other vitamin preparations are available for expectant mothers throughout the whole period of pregnancy :

2. *Nursing Mothers*.—Similar preparations can be obtained by mothers during the period in which breast feeding or partial breast-feeding is being carried out.

3. *Infants and Young Children*.—These may obtain fluid milk, dried milk powder and cod liver oil and other vitamin preparations up to School Age.

The supply of any preparation is conditional upon regular examination by the Medical Officer or an assurance that adequate prenatal care is being given.

The milk etc. is supplied either free or at part cost in necessitous cases.

The following amounts were distributed during the year.

	<i>Free</i>	<i>Sold</i>
Cows Milk (pints).....	4418	—
Dried Milk (1 lb. packets).....	4708½	8305
Chocolate Milk (1 lb. packets).....	1986	272
Emulsion (Cod liver oil).....	314	443
Vitamin Malt (various).....	823	1538
Haliverol.....	—	27

The services of the school clinics are available for the use of pre-school children and the following table shows the number of pre-school children who were treated and the number of attendances at these clinics during 1937.

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Number of individual children treated</i>	<i>Number of Attendances</i>
Minor Ailments.....	75	293
Eye.....	2	6
Artificial Sunlight.....	7	669
Ear, Nose and Throat.....	3	3
Dental.....	42	58
Orthopaedic.....	4	4
TOTAL.....	143	1033

The facilities granted by the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital for the treatment of school children suffering from squint, are also available for the orthoptic treatment of pre-school children, and 3 children under school age have been referred for treatment during 1937.

PART VIII

HEALTH EDUCATION.

1.—National Health Campaign.

Much was done by the staff of the Public Health and School Medical Department to further the National Campaign which commenced in October, 1937. Full use was made of the posters distributed by the Central Council for Health Education both for public display and for distribution to the Schools. Mounted display cards were also distributed each month to shops, and the General Council's folders were issued to parents through the schools, clinics, welfare centres, public library, and other departments of the corporation.

A folded pamphlet setting forth the Health Services provided by the Corporation was issued, and one of these was distributed to each house in the borough.

In addition a handbook has been prepared for the use of general practitioners who practise in the borough area. This book sets forth details of the health services available, with particular reference to the mode in which the general practitioner can best utilise these.

Articles were contributed to the local press on health matters during the year and thanks are due to the editors for their acceptance for publication of articles on the School Medical Service, the Maternity Home, rats and mice destruction, diphtheria etc.

Addresses to voluntary organisations and fellowships were given throughout the year by the Medical Officer, the Assistant Medical Officer, the Matron of the Maternity Home, and the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The following were the subjects.

The Prevention of Illness in Women and Children.

Physiology and Health.

The Work of the Health Department.

Prenatal Care.

Home Hygiene.

The Protection of our Food Supplies.

The Health Services.

Insect Pests and their eradication.

Although the National Health Campaign lasted until March, 1938, I have dealt in this report only with that portion of it which falls within the calendar year 1937.

2.—Mothercraft Class.

This class was inaugurated in January, 1937, and appears so far to have fully justified its existence. The class was held weekly at Stone House during the term January to March, and again during the term September to December, 1937. For comparative purposes I propose to include in the table below the figures for the class held during January to March, 1938.

	<i>Jan. to Mar., 1937.</i>	<i>Sept. to Dec., 1937.</i>	<i>Jan. to Mar., 1938</i>
No. of Students attending Class.....	51	23	33
No. of hours for which class met.....	12	12	12
Total hours of attendance made by			
Students.....	212	127	248
Average Attendance.....	17.6	10.6	20.6

The average attendance during the January to March term, 1938, was very gratifying to the teachers, and seems to indicate an increased desire for such instruction among women in the borough.

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Acts, Private and Adoptive	42
Adulteration of Food	60
Ambulance arrangements....	23
Animals, Slaughter of	60
Ashpits and Ashbins	30
 Bakehouses....	 60
Baths, Swimming	32
Births	12, 83
Birth Rate	12
Blindness, Prevention of	74
Books, Library	73
Bye-laws and regulations in force	43
 Canal Boats	 40
Cancer	73
Causes of Death	14
Centres for treatment	24
,, , Work of	95
Child Welfare	94
Cleansing, Public	30
Clearance Orders	49
Clinics and Treatment Centres	24, 95
Closet accommodation	30
Committee—Health	2
,, Maternity and Child Welfare	2
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	59
 Deaths, Causes of	 14
,, , Maternal	12, 17
Death Rate....	12
Defects found, Sanitary	31
Demolition of houses	52
Diphtheria	69
Disinfection	73
Disinfestation	53
Domiciliary Midwifery	92
Drainage and Sewerage	29

INDEX—Continued.

Maternity and Child Welfare	....	....	....	....	....	....	81
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee			....	....	....	....	2
Maternity Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	85
„ „ —Prenatal and Postnatal Clinic				....	....		87, 90
„ „ —Staff	....	....	....	....	....	....	3, 21
Measurement for permitted number			....	....	....	....	53
Meat, Inspection of	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
Midwifery, Domiciliary	....	....	....	....	....	....	92
Milk supply	....	....	....	....	....	....	59
Mothercraft Class	....	....	....	....	....	....	102
Mortality—Maternal	....	....	....	....	....	....	85
„ „ , Infantile	....	....	....	....	....	16, 17, 84	
„ „ , Analysis of	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Municiple Midwives	....	....	....	....	....	....	93
National Health Campaign			....	....	....	....	102
Nuisances—Sanitary	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
Nursing in the Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
Nutrition	....	....	....	....	....	....	61
„ „ Table	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Officers, Public Health Department			....	....	....	....	3, 21
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
Orthopaedic Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Orthoptic Treatment	....	....	....	....	....	....	96
Overcrowding—Housing Act, 1936			....	....	....	....	48
Permitted number, measurement for			....	....	....	....	53
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	....	....	70
Population	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Prenatal and Postnatal Care	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other diseases						....	67
Prevention of Blindness	....	....	....	....	....	....	74
Public Cleansing	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia			....	....	....		12, 94
Rats and Mice Destruction	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Reconditioning of houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	52
Refuse removal	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Regulations...	....	....	....	....	....	....	43
Rivers and Streams	....	....	....	....	....	....	29

